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THE HAYES MEMORIAL

Rutherford B. Hayes

WATT P. MARCHMAN

Director of Research

225794B

Columbus

THE OHIO STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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THE HAYES MEMORIAL

THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM
SPIEGEL GROVE
THE HAYES HOMESTEAD

A287948

THE HAYES MEMORIAL, FREMONT, OHIO, IS A
LIVING MEMORIAL TO PRESIDENT RUTHERFORD
B. HAYES AND HIS WIFE LUCY WEBB HAYES



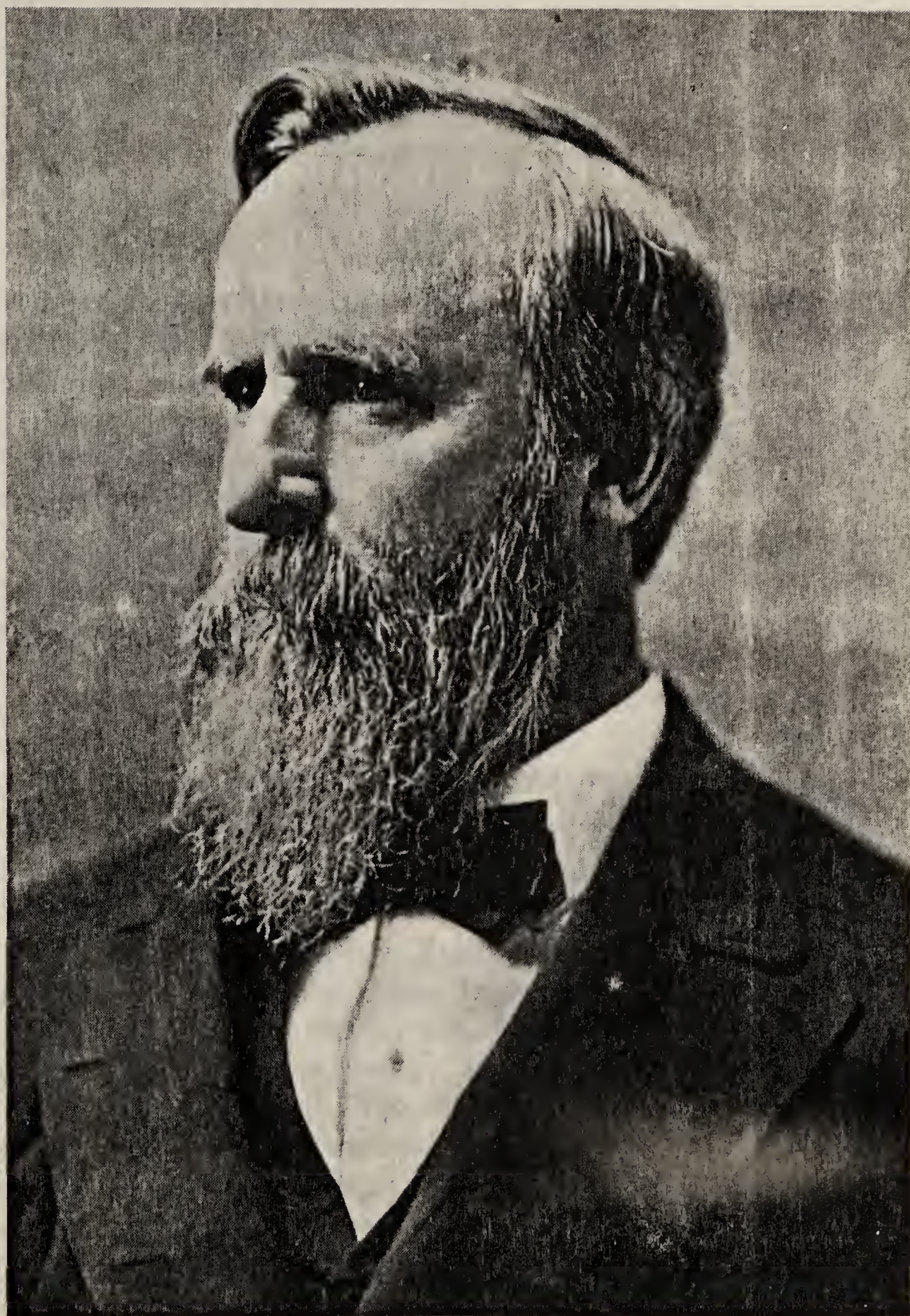


THE HAYES MEMORIAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM stands at the main entrance to "Spiegel Grove," the beautiful twenty-five acre wooded estate of Rutherford B. Hayes, nineteenth president of the United States. A structure of classic architecture built of gray Ohio sandstone, the library and museum preserves among its rich sources of American history the personal collections of President and Mrs. Hayes, including mementoes associated with their personal and public life and their diaries, correspondence, scrapbooks, papers, pictures, photographs, and library.

To the south of the library and museum building is the Hayes home, a stately mansion surrounded by majestic old trees. The homestead, preserved and maintained privately, is still the residence of the Hayes family and is not open to the public. It was built in 1859-60 by Sardis Birchard, uncle and legal guardian of Rutherford B. Hayes, as a summer home for his nephew. The old trees which surround the house bear the names of well-known men in American history who have been guests at Spiegel Grove.

Along the southern ridge of the Spiegel Grove estate, for nearly a half-mile, winds a famous old Indian trail. Near the trail, on a quiet wooded knoll and enclosed by an iron fence, is the monument of Vermont granite which marks the final resting place of President and Mrs. Hayes.

At the six entrances to the estate are impressive iron gates which guarded an entrance to the White House grounds in Washington before and during the Hayes administration.

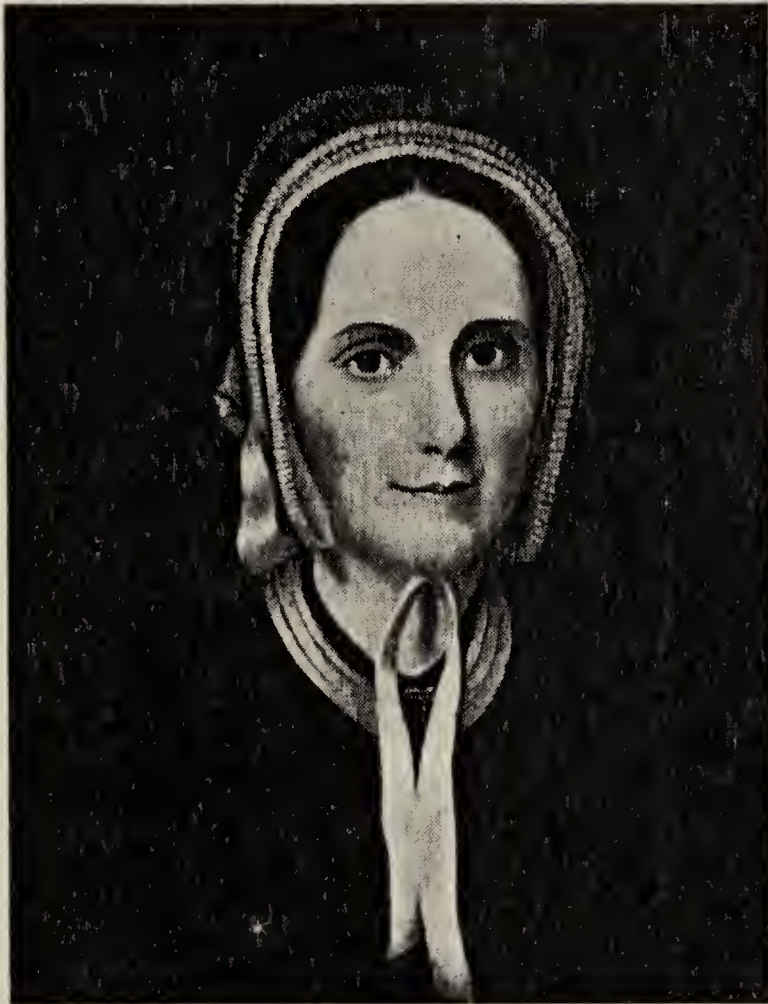


—*Taber photo., San Francisco, 1880*

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES was the fifth child of Rutherford Hayes, Jr., and Sophia Birchard Hayes. He was born October 4, 1822, at Delaware, Ohio, about two months after the sudden death of his father. His parents, natives of Vermont, had come to Ohio in 1817 from Dummerston, a journey of forty-three days by wagon, to settle at Delaware.

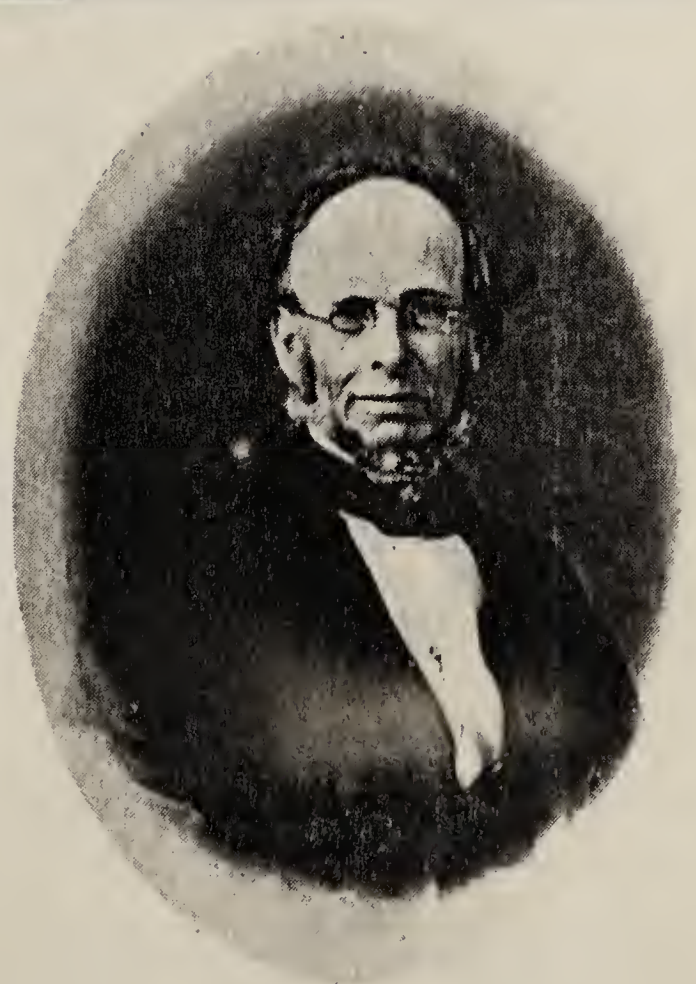
Rutherford Birchard Hayes and his sister Fanny Arabella were the only two of the five Hayes children to grow to adulthood. The oldest, a boy, died at birth in 1814; Lorenzo, born at Dummerston in 1815, was drowned January 20, 1825, while skating on the Olentangy River at Delaware; Sarah Sophia, born at Dummerston, July 10, 1817, two months before the family migrated to Ohio, died October 9, 1821; Fanny Arabella Hayes, born at Delaware, January 10, 1820, was married there on September 2, 1839, to William Augustus Platt of Columbus, and died at Columbus, July 16, 1856.

Rutherford, or "Rud" or "Ruddy" as he was affectionately called by his sister, and Fanny became the legal wards of Sardis Birchard, their mother's bachelor brother who was a pioneer trader, merchant, banker, and philanthropist of Lower Sandusky, later Fremont, Ohio. Brother and sister attended the district school at Delaware, and between 1836 and 1837 Rud attended the Norwalk Seminary and his sister attended a seminary at Putnam, Ohio. In 1837 his uncle sent Rud to Connecticut to prepare for college at Isaac Webb's Maple Grove Academy at Middletown, which became subsequently, before its destruction by fire, one of the buildings of Wesleyan

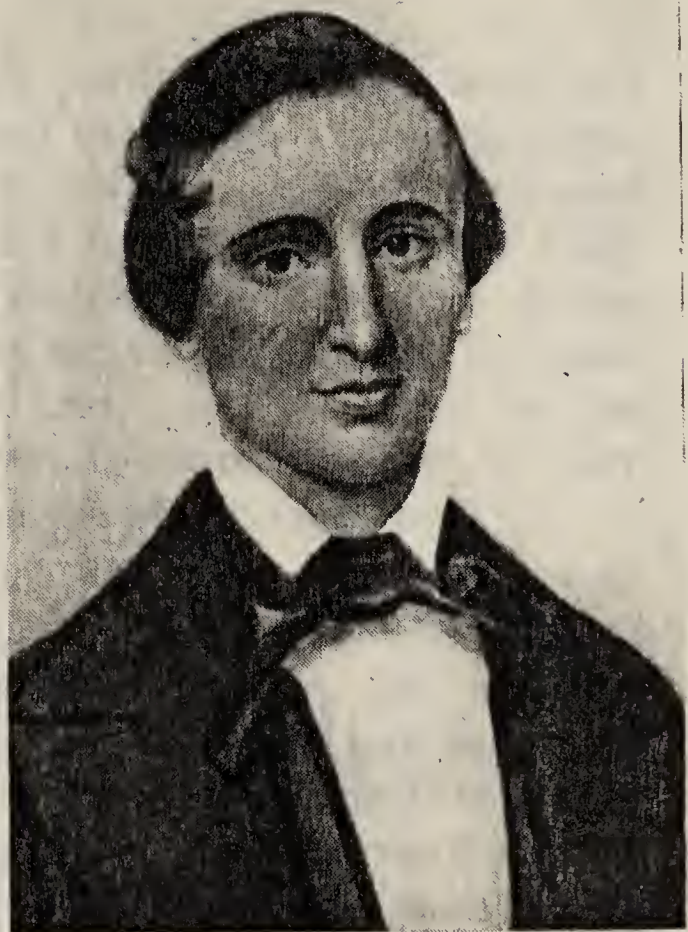


SOPHIA BIRCHARD HAYES
(April 15, 1792-Oct. 30, 1866)
Mother of the President

SARDIS BIRCHARD
(Jan. 15, 1801-Jan. 21, 1874)
Uncle of the President



RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES
(Oct. 4, 1822-Jan. 17, 1893)
At the age of 24



FANNY ARABELLA HAYES PLATT
(Jan. 25, 1820-July 16, 1856)
Sister of the President

University. In the fall of 1838, partly at his own wish and partly because his mother wished him to go to college where he would be near home, that is, "in the West," Rud entered Kenyon College. There he had a room in old Kenyon Hall, became a member of the Philomathesian Society, and, on his graduation, August 3, 1842, was the valedictorian of his class. His address, entitled "College Life," was acclaimed by the Mount Vernon *Democratic Banner* as one of "the best, in every point of view, ever delivered on the hill at Gambier."

Soon after leaving Kenyon, Rud went to Columbus to study law in the office of Thomas Sparrow for ten months. While there he lived at his sister's home. He was encouraged by his Uncle Sardis to enter the legal profession and in the fall of 1843 became a student in the Dane Law School of Harvard University. Among his professors were the renowned Judge Joseph Story, Dane professor, and Simon Greenleaf, Royall professor. While at Harvard he also pursued his interests in literature by attending lectures conducted by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. In January 1845 he received his LL.B. degree and returned home by way of Washington, D.C. Hayes was admitted to the bar on March 10, 1845, after appearing before the judges of the Ohio Supreme Court, then meeting at Marietta.

After much deliberation, Hayes decided to launch his legal career at the promising little town of Lower Sandusky on the Sandusky River, where his Uncle Sardis and a cousin, John Rutherford Pease, were in business. The first year in Lower Sandusky brought little business and the young attorney spent much of his time studying and reading. On April 1, 1846, he formed a partnership with a young and ambitious lawyer of the town, Ralph P. Buckland. Their partnership lasted about three years, when Hayes moved to the flourishing city of Cincinnati to open an office.

When the Mexican War stirred the country, Hayes volun-

teered in June 1847 for military service with a company from Lower Sandusky, but was advised by Dr. R. D. Mussey of Cincinnati that he was not then in physical condition for rigorous service in Mexico. Disappointed, but taking the doctor's advice, Hayes set about to improve his health. He took a trip with his cousin John Pease to Vermont to visit

BUCKLAND & HAYES,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
LAND & COLLECTING AGENTS,

RALPH P. BUCKLAND, } **LOWER SANDUSKY,**
 RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. } Sandusky County, Ohio.

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REFERENCE.

<i>Kent, Paog & Co.</i> <i>Daler, Miller & Co.</i> <i>Treedly, Moulton & Plimpton.</i> <i>Sheldon, Phelps & Co.</i> <i>Magie & Sanderson,</i> <i>Baldwin, Diblee & Works,</i> <i>Joseph Howard, Esq. Cincinnati.</i>	} New York.	<i>R. H. Heywood..... Buffalo.</i> <i>Walbridge, Hayden & Co. " "</i> <i>James Hollister & Co. " "</i> <i>Lambard & Hall,..... Boston.</i> <i>James M. Bebee & Co. " "</i> <i>Blanchard, Converse & Co. " "</i> <i>Hilliard & Hayes,.... Cleveland.</i>
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THE FIRST PARTNERSHIP, APRIL 1, 1846

relatives and the home of his grandparents in West Brattleboro, and returned to his office in excellent spirits and improved health. In December of the following year, in company with his uncle, he made a tour of Texas by horseback, visiting a Kenyon College classmate, Guy M. Bryan of Brazos County.

Legal practice had been unrewarding in Lower Sandusky, and Cincinnati looked promising for an ambitious young counselor. Accordingly, late in December 1849, Hayes left for Cincinnati and set up an office in modest quarters in the best location in the city. One of his last acts before leaving Lower Sandusky was to present to the courts a petition from the

town's leading businessmen to change the name of the town to Fremont, for the noted "pathfinder." Growing confusion in mail delivery because of the numerous names of Sandusky along the river prompted the businessmen to take this step.

In Cincinnati, Hayes' office and living quarters were shared for several months with John W. Herron, a young man with whom he formed a lifelong friendship and who subsequently became the father-in-law of President William Howard Taft. He joined the Literary Club of Cincinnati and participated in its programs of talks and debates, and he became a member of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.

In 1850, Hayes renewed his acquaintance with Lucy Ware Webb of Chillicothe whom he had met for the first time in Delaware in 1847 while on a visit to his birthplace. She had just completed her studies at the Cincinnati Wesleyan Women's College, where she was graduated, and after a courtship of two years, they were married in Cincinnati on December 30, 1852.

Their first home was with the bride's mother, Mrs. Maria Cook Webb; then they bought a house of their own. Birchard Austin, their first child, who became a prominent lawyer in Toledo, was born on November 4, 1853. He died in Toledo, January 24, 1926. There were seven other children: Webb Cook (born March 20, 1856, died July 26, 1934); Rutherford Platt (born June 24, 1858, died July 31, 1927); Joseph Thompson (born December 31, 1861, died June 24, 1863); George Crook (born September 29, 1864, died May 24, 1866); Fanny (born September 2, 1867, died March 19, 1950); Scott Russell (born February 8, 1871, died May 6, 1923); and Manning Force Hayes (born August 1, 1873, died August 28, 1874).

Hayes formed a law partnership in January 1854 with Richard M. Corwine and William K. Rogers, the latter a

*Rud and Lucy Webb
Hayes shortly after
their marriage (from
a daguerreotype)*



*President and Mrs.
Hayes in the White
House at their silver
wedding anniversary,
December 30, 1877*

graduate of Kenyon College and Hayes' private secretary when he became president. The firm became Corwine & Hayes when Rogers left for Minnesota for his health, and the partnership was finally dissolved when Hayes became city solicitor of Cincinnati in December 1858. Early cases which brought him statewide recognition for his skill as a criminal lawyer were his successful defense of Nancy Farrer, a homely servant girl accused of murder, and his defense of James Summons, who was convicted of poisoning two members of his family. He also was active in defending several fugitive slaves.

Hayes entered politics for the first time when he was appointed city solicitor to fill a vacancy. On the expiration of the appointed term, he ran successfully for another term and served until 1860. Resuming private law practice, Hayes formed a partnership in April 1861 with Leopold Markbreit of Cincinnati, which lasted only about two weeks, being dissolved when both men volunteered for service in the Union Army.

Hayes began his military career as a major in the 23rd Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, by appointment of Governor William Dennison. He started training at Camp Chase near Columbus. He had commented to a friend while discussing the war, "*I would prefer to go into it if I knew I was to die or be killed in the course of it, than to live through and after it without taking any part in it.*" By October 1861 he had been promoted to lieutenant colonel and a year later he was made colonel. His early service was along the Kanawha River, and his service throughout the four years was active and vigorous. He was wounded four times, once severely in the left arm at the battle of South Mountain on September 14, 1862, during the Antietam campaign. Fearless on the battlefield and indefatigable on marches, he was respected and honored by all troops under his command. In the field his first consideration was for his men; in battle his only goal was victory and he was unconcerned about his personal safety. He lost

several horses in battle and narrow escapes became commonplace to him. The story of his military service is an exciting chapter of his life.

Resigning from the army in 1865 with the rank of brevet major general, Hayes went to Washington as a Union Republican congressman from Cincinnati, an office to which he had been elected while still serving in the army. Hayes did not campaign for this position. When a friend approached him in 1864 to run for congress while the course of the war was still in doubt, he had replied, "*An officer fit for duty who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped.*"

Hayes served one full term as congressman during which he was chairman of the important house committee on the Library of Congress which prepared the framework for its outstanding development. He was reelected to congress a second term, but resigned before his term was completed to campaign for the governorship. His candidacy was successful and he was inaugurated governor of Ohio in January 1868. His two-year administration met the approval of the people and he was reelected at the end of his term, serving until 1872.

Leaving Columbus and politics and his home in Cincinnati, Hayes went to Fremont in 1873 with his family to make his permanent home with his uncle at Spiegel Grove. He had been in Fremont less than a year when his uncle died on January 21, 1874, bequeathing his nephew Spiegel Grove and other properties.

In 1875, Hayes was persuaded to be the Republican party's candidate for the governorship a third time, and was elected. He was inaugurated in January 1876—a fateful year which was to bring him his party's nomination at Cincinnati on June 14 to the highest office of the land. Following his nomination



COLONEL R. B. HAYES
Commanding officer of the 23rd Regiment, O.V.I.

a spirited campaign developed between the Republicans and Democrats, in which neither candidate personally was active. The election was contested and had to be decided by a special electoral commission authorized by congress, which declared that Hayes had been duly elected the nineteenth president. Hayes had resigned the governorship of Ohio while the issue was still in doubt, and on March 1, 1877, he left for Washington on being informed of the decision of the commission. Inauguration day, March 4, 1877, being on a Sunday, he was given the oath of office at midnight, March 3, and was publicly inaugurated on Monday, March 5, before a huge throng assembled in front of the east portico of the Capitol.

As president, Hayes followed the slogan which he had adopted, "He serves his party best who serves his country best." He pushed vigorously the unification and pacification of the country, which had been divided for years by the war and its aftermath; he withdrew troops from occupation duty in the South, ending years of reconstruction policies based on force; he advocated a sound currency for the nation; he furthered the reforms of civil service by placing the operation of many of the public offices on a businesslike basis; he attempted to remove public employees from politics and political assessments; and in his foreign relations he followed a firm but peaceful course of settlement of disputes among nations by arbitration.

When Hayes accepted the responsibilities of the highest office of the nation, he agreed to serve one term only. He was appealed to many times to reconsider his decision and accept the nomination for a second term in spite of the division in his party caused by many of his policies. Standing firm upon that decision, he did not become a candidate and the Republicans nominated James A. Garfield, who succeeded Hayes as president in 1881.

Hayes left for Fremont on March 5, 1881, and the remaining twelve years of his life were dedicated to serving the public as a private citizen. He was in demand as a speaker on current questions and he gave freely of his time, without salary, to the causes of general education and manual training, education in the South, prison reform, veterans' pensions, and to hundreds of other worthy causes.

A few of the positions held after he left the presidency were: chairman of the executive committee and trustee of the Peabody Education Fund; president of the Slater Education Fund, the National Prison Association, the Mohawk Conference on the Negro, and the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society; trustee, Ohio State University, Western Reserve University, Ohio Wesleyan University, Mount Union College, and other colleges; Ohio and national commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; and president of the 23rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry Association.

Hayes' peaceful but active life after the presidency was disrupted when Mrs. Hayes died suddenly from a stroke at 6:30 on the morning of June 25, 1889. Her passing left his life sadly empty, and he sought to ease his grief by trying to meet the many demands made upon him by the public.

Early in 1893, Hayes suddenly became ill while in Cleveland en route to Fremont. Advised to remain in Cleveland, he remarked, "I would rather die at Spiegel Grove than to live anywhere else," and continued his journey. At 11 P. M. on January 17 he passed quietly away at his home.

A monument of granite from his father's farm in Dummerston, Vermont, quarried and designed under his direction, was placed at the grave of President and Mrs. Hayes in Oakwood Cemetery, Fremont. In April 1915 their remains and the monument were transferred to their final resting place—a spot they loved so well—a wooded knoll in Spiegel Grove.

LUCY WEBB HAYES was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, on August 28, 1831, the youngest child and only daughter of Dr. James and Maria Cook Webb. When she was two years of age her father was stricken with cholera and died in Lexington, Kentucky. The next few years were difficult for Mrs. Webb and her two sons, Joseph T. and James D. (both of whom were to become physicians), and daughter Lucy Ware.

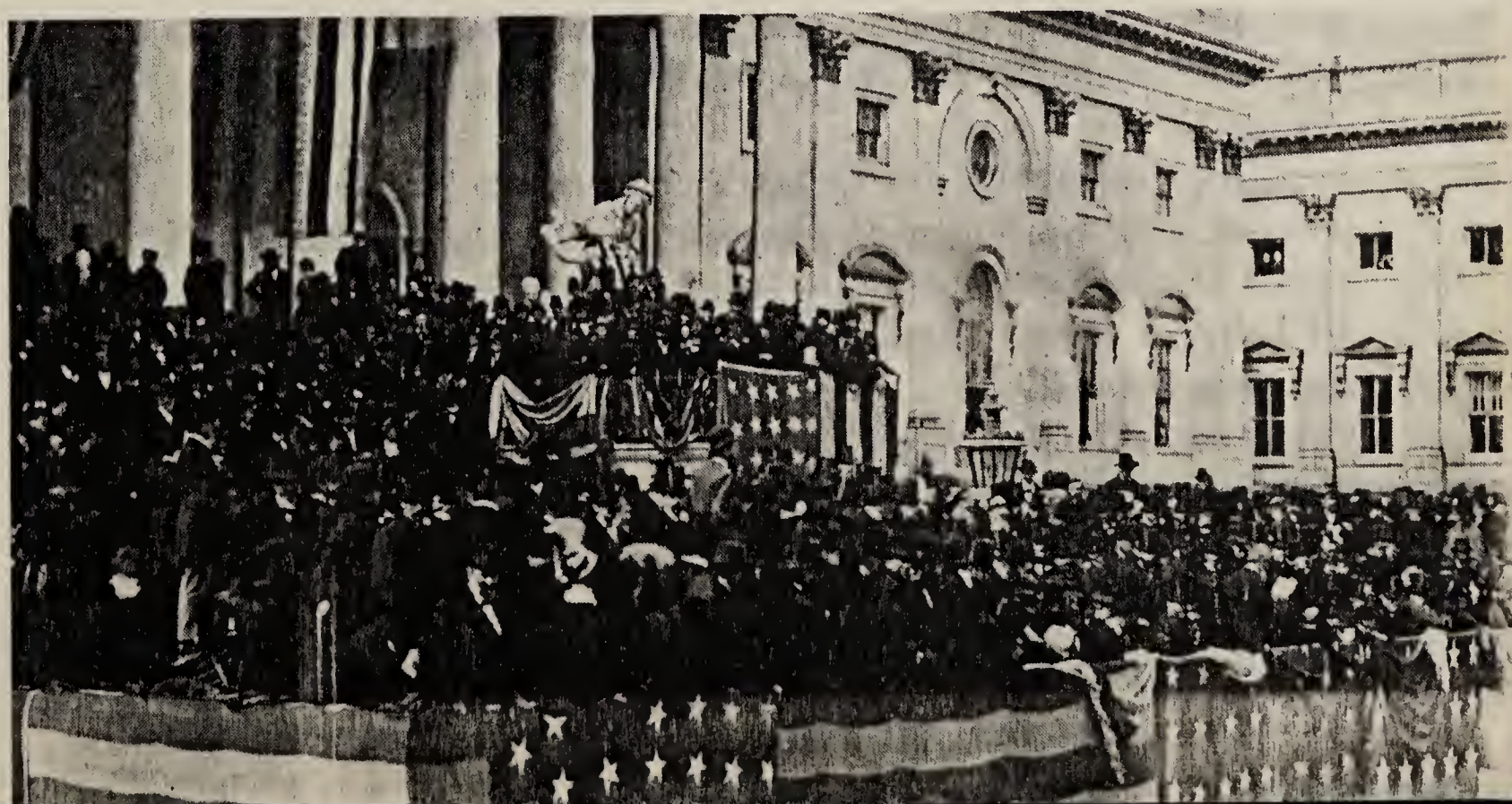


When Lucy was ten years of age, Mrs. Webb moved to Delaware with the children so that the boys might attend Ohio Wesleyan University. Lucy also was enrolled there for a time, the only girl student. She met Rutherford B. Hayes for the first time at the Spring near Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware in 1847.

Lucy was a wonderful wife to the promising lawyer whose career was to lead him to the highest office of the land. One cold, restless night in January 1891, about a year and a half after she had died, Hayes sat down and, as he wrote in his diary, "thought for a long time of Lucy—her wonderful career, capacities, and how she touched closely such a vast variety of people and of life; her travels, her recollections of events, scenes, and characters! A wife, mother, grandmother, as a woman; her child history, with a widowed mother, in narrow circumstances; her life in the country with her grandfather and grandmother—and her famous uncles, in Chillicothe, the ancient metropolis of Ohio, with its able men and attractive and noted women; her visits to Kentucky, both in

the country and in Lexington; her going to college and mingling with the boy students, with the cronies of her two brothers, the only girl in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware; her life in Cincinnati, where she knew both the humble and the upper four hundred; her life at the Ohio Wesleyan Female College; married life in Cincinnati with a young lawyer, slowly rising; her growing family of boys, with at last one daughter; the war which she was in the midst of, in camps, in tents, in newly-built log cabins, in hospitals of sick, of freshly wounded, in the mountains of West Virginia near Hawk's Nest, in the Kanawha Valley, in Maryland near Antietam, in Frederick City, Washington, Baltimore, wherever camps and hospitals were found; the wife of a Member of Congress during the exciting scenes of the reconstruction period, knowing and meeting all the noted generals and statesmen; sitting up all night in the House of Representatives to see the bills passed in spite of 'filibustering' over the vetoes of President Johnson; once the *first* person to enter with her husband the great reception of General Grant in 1866 (this done purposely

THE INAUGURAL, MARCH 5, 1877
East portico of the Capitol



to see the whole affair); a trip of ten days or more with a Congressional party to see the South in the holidays of 1865-6 [1866-7], visiting Lynchburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Jackson, New Orleans, . . . having visited Richmond (just after the close of the great conflict), and Petersburg, with passes from General Grant which enabled her to see all of the awful desolation, spending days in Richmond and Petersburg; having seen the Grand Review in May in Washington; at Columbus three terms of the governorship, having passed through exciting campaigns; engaged in the benevolent enterprises of the time; . . . a traveller, familiar with all parts of the United States; . . . in every great city of the country; familiar with all sorts and descriptions of men and women, farmers, mechanics, artists, scholars, authors, clergymen, miners, ranchmen, sailors, fishermen, cowboys, soldiers, camp followers, hospital people, the very poor and the very rich; acquainted with all that comes to those who pass through the most exciting contests in political life,—the contest of 1876, the nomination, the long and doubtful canvass, the disputed result; the life in the White House during four years; the life of a retired ex-President in the old home at Spiegel Grove; mingling freely always with the religious, the benevolent, the fashionable, and the giddy; fond of all rational sports, games, pleasures, and excitements; a matchless fisherwoman; delighted with all fine animals and knowing them; in love with flowers, gardening, and farming, and always and everywhere at home; easily made happy, and with the faculty never excelled of making all around her happy— . . . equally welcome and prized in the house of affliction and suffering and in the scenes of gay life; knowing more people, and known to more people than, perhaps, any other woman of her time. . . .”



THE FAMILY HOME IN SPIEGEL GROVE

SPIEGEL GROVE, the beautiful estate of Rutherford B. Hayes, is maintained as a state park. It is a twenty-five acre triangular plot covered by a virginal growth of forest trees among which stands the nineteenth century residence of the nineteenth president of the United States.

In its early days, according to tradition, Spiegel Grove formed a portion of the free cities of the neutral nation of Huron Indians, who about three centuries ago are said to have built two walled towns on opposite sides of the Sandusky River. These towns were located on the Indian trail which followed the natural water highway between the Great Lakes and the Scioto and Ohio rivers, eventually reaching the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. Today one of the main driveways through Spiegel Grove follows the old Sandusky-Scioto Indian Trail.

The trail was used by the earliest French explorers and

missionaries and by the French and Indians in their warfare against the British settlers; and it served as a highway over which many captives were brought to the Indian country. It was actively used during the Revolutionary War, and in the War of 1812 it became a military supply trail for William Henry Harrison who defended the frontier against the British and their Indian allies. It is now known as the Harrison Military Trail of 1812.

Many names of frontier history are associated with the trail. Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton were brought along it as prisoners of the Indians; other prisoners were the Moravian missionaries John Heckewelder and David Zeisberger and numerous white captives from the Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky settlements. Other men prominent in public life who traveled the trail in early days included Colonel George

Here the trees, too, have their place in American history—the McKinley Oak, the Sherman Elm, and other trees bearing the names of Taft, Garfield, Cleveland . . . who were guests here.



Croghan; Richard M. Johnson, who became vice president of the United States under President Van Buren; Lewis Cass, who became secretary of state under President Buchanan; Governor Return J. Meigs of Ohio, for whom Fort Meigs was named; Governor Isaac Shelby of Kentucky; Colonel William Crawford, who was burned at the stake by the Indians near Bucyrus; Simon Girty; and a host of notable Indians, including Tarhe, the Crane, who was the principal chief of the Wyandots, Half King, Red Jacket, Pontiac, Logan, Tecumseh, Brant—half-breed Mohawk chieftain—and the Seneca chiefs Coonstick, Hard Hickory, and Seneca John.

Sardis Birchard, bachelor uncle of Rutherford B. Hayes, who settled in Lower Sandusky in December 1827, always admired the natural beauty of the property which he was to name "Spiegel Grove." On his daily trips to and from his residence with Mr. and Mrs. James Vallette, he passed by the

SPIEGEL GROVE IN WINTER
The Croghan Gateway





The Harrison Military Trail, winding its way through the ancient and beautiful trees of Spiegel Grove, route of supply wagons and troops in the War of 1812

grove and found inspiration in its deep woods and cool shade and, after rains, in the pools of clear standing water reflecting like mirrors ("Spiegel" is the German word for mirror) the great trees and tangled brush. Reminded of the German fairy tales of his youth, he named it Spiegel Grove. He selected the property for the site of a home for his nephew, intending to spend his declining years with Hayes and his family, and acquired it about 1845 from Jacques Hulburd, one of the first settlers of Lower Sandusky.

It was not until 1859 that Sardis Birchard began to build a home in the grove. Ground was broken on August 22. The builder was D. L. June, a prominent contractor in brick and stone work, later mayor of Fremont and treasurer of Sandusky County.

Rutherford B. Hayes brought his family to Fremont to live with his uncle in 1873. At that time he personally assumed charge of the Spiegel Grove property and immediately added two frame buildings containing a kitchen, an office, and a library to accommodate his large collection of books.

Sardis Birchard did not live long after his nephew came; he died in January 1874. In memory of his uncle, Hayes tried to change the name of the grove to "Birchard Grove," but the change did not stick. Spiegel Grove persisted.

In 1880, President Hayes, preparatory to his return to Fremont from the White House, built a substantial addition to the north, duplicating the original gabled brick front of the house, and remodeled the interior. In 1889 further extensive changes were made, at which time the present large dining room, the kitchen, and several upper chambers were added. Only two rooms of the original house escaped the renovations of 1880 and 1889. They were the red parlor on the first floor and the ancestral room directly above it which had been Sardis Birchard's bed chamber.

Before and after his term as chief executive, Hayes took great pride in the Spiegel Grove trees. He delighted to point out to visitors the trees about which stories could be told. There was, for example, the tree, now a stump, where the Indians had bound the captive maiden, Peggy Fleming. She was rescued through the influence of Tarhe, the Crane, by James Whittaker, who knew her father and claimed her as his sister. There was also "Grandfather's Oak," under which Mrs. Hayes' father camped one cold night during the War of 1812.

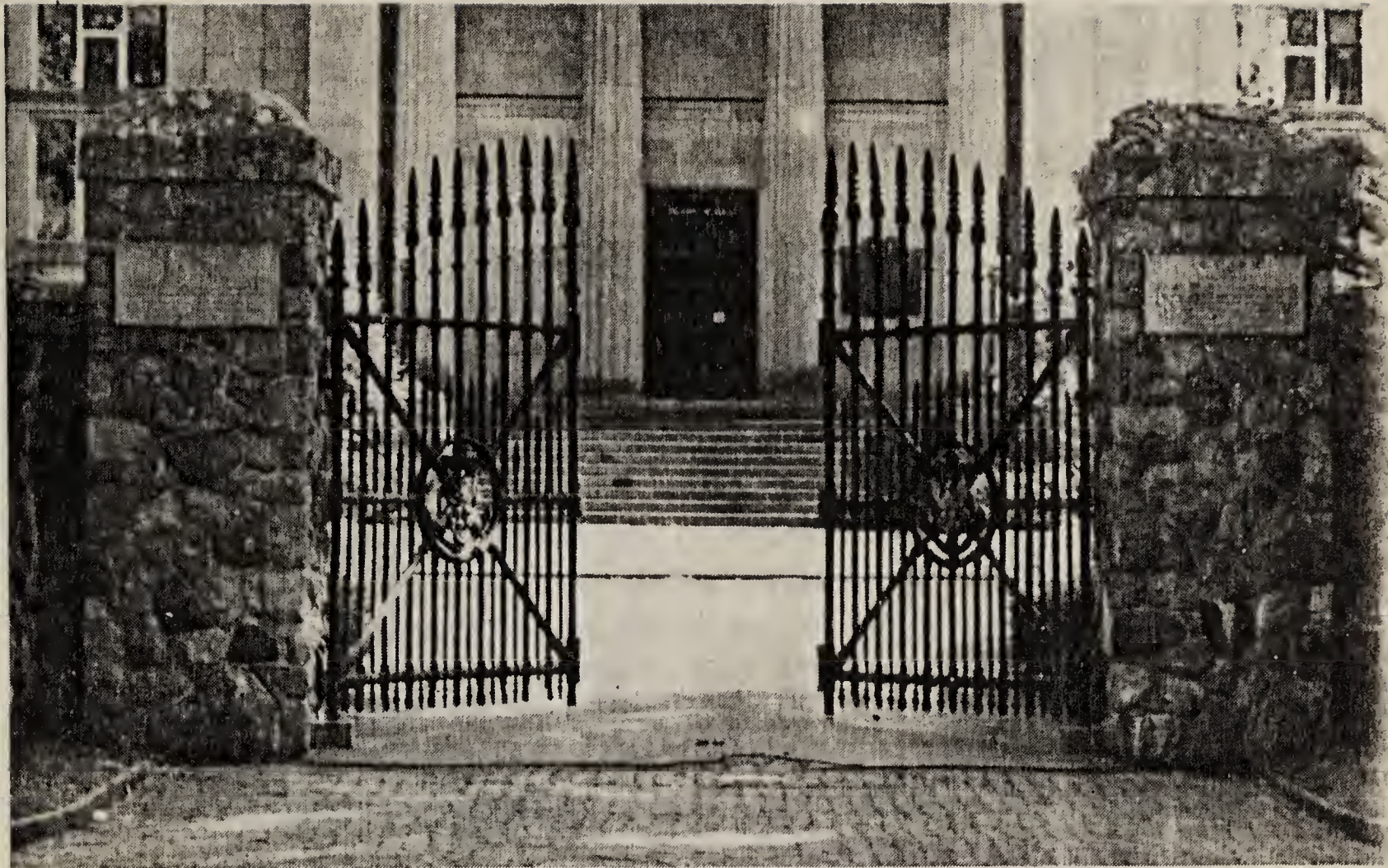
While he was president, in 1877, Hayes started the custom, which has been followed since, of naming trees in Spiegel Grove in honor of prominent guests. At the reunion of his old regiment, the 23rd Ohio, at Spiegel Grove on

September 14, 1877, President Hayes christened five oaks in honor of William S. Rosecrans, Eliahim P. Scammon, James M. Comly, Philip H. Sheridan, and William McKinley. These are sometimes referred to as the "Reunion Oaks." Other trees were christened by President Hayes for James A. Garfield, who succeeded him as president, Stanley Matthews, Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, Generals George Crook and Jacob D. Cox, and General William Tecumseh Sherman.

In 1873 the front entrance to the residence was the gateway on Buckland Avenue, now known as the Buckland Gateway. When he laid out the drives, Hayes changed the front entrance to the northeast triangle of the estate, known as the Croghan Gateway. Other entrances are the Harrison Gateway at the corner of Buckland and Cleveland avenues; the Grover Cleveland Gateway opposite the McKinley Memorial Parkway; the McPherson Gateway at the corner of Hayes and Cleveland avenues, honoring General James B. McPherson of Clyde and Captain Samuel Thompson of Fremont; and the Memorial Gateway at the entrance to the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum, honoring Edgar Thurston, U.S. Army, killed in France in World War I, George B. Meek, U. S. Navy, first American killed in the Spanish-American War, and all Sandusky County men who gave their lives in the defense of their country in the Spanish-American War and World War I.

In 1928 congress authorized the donation of iron gates at the entrance to the White House grounds on West Executive Avenue to the state of Ohio, to be placed at the several gateways to Spiegel Grove by the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society.

Spiegel Grove was deeded by the family of President Hayes, through Colonel Webb C. Hayes, to the state of Ohio



MEMORIAL GATEWAY—THE WHITE HOUSE GATES
Entrance to the Hayes Memorial Library and Museum

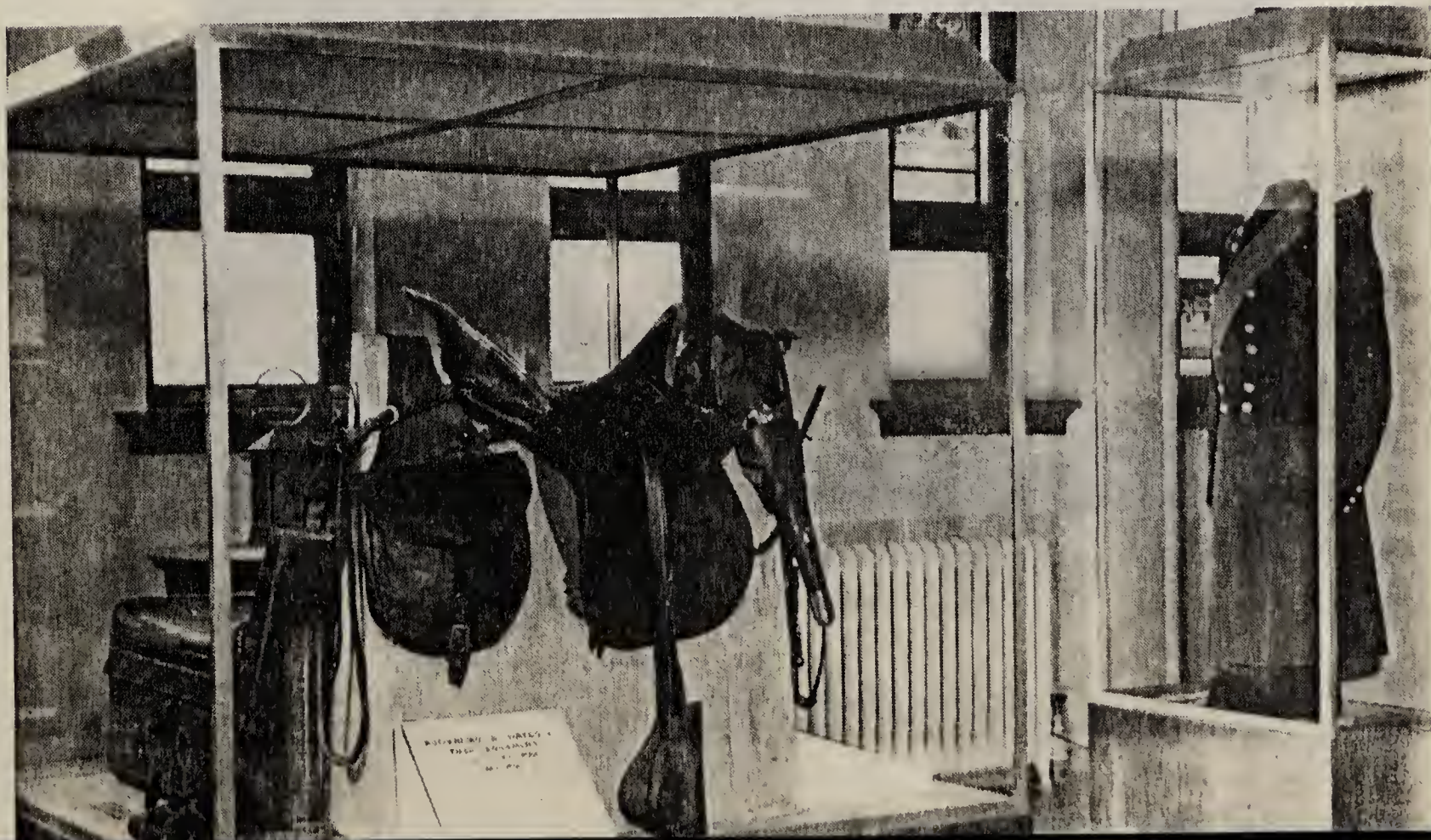
in March 1910. Conditions of the gift were that a fireproof building should be erected by the state as a library and museum to contain the family's gift of the president's personal library and papers and personal effects. The library and museum building was to be open forever freely to the public as a reference and research center in American history.

The Spiegel Grove residence, the home of Sardis Birchard and of President and Mrs. Hayes and their children, was reserved by Colonel Hayes permanently as a private residence, privately maintained and supported, for lineal descendants of the president. It was the wish of Colonel Hayes that the residence should not be "occupied or used for any other than residential purposes only, to the end of preserving it in its original condition as a typical home of the last half of the Nineteenth Century. . . ."

THE HAYES MEMORIAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, which originally consisted of the front wing of the present building, was officially opened to the public on May 30, 1916. Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, represented President Woodrow Wilson at the dedication ceremonies, and all organizations with which President Hayes had been associated sent representatives to participate in the exercises. These organizations included the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; the Grand Army of the Republic; the 23rd Ohio Regiment Association; the Eugene Rawson Post, G. A. R.; the Sandusky County Bar Association; the Croghan Lodge, I.O.O.F.; the Sandusky County Pioneer and Historical Association; the Birchard Library Association; and many others.

When the original building was completed, Colonel Webb C. Hayes discovered that the structure was not large enough to provide for future growth of the library. Thereupon he

MILITARY EQUIPMENT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL R. B. HAYES,
U. S. A., 1861-65





*The gown in which Lucy Ware Webb was married to Rutherford
Birchard Hayes, December 30, 1852*

personally contributed necessary funds for the erection of an addition. The construction of the annex was well under way by the time of the centenary celebration of the birth of President Hayes on October 4, 1922.

President and Mrs. Hayes' personal library, correspondence, diaries, pictures and photographs, scrapbooks, and hundreds of personal objects were brought from the residence and placed in the new fireproof building. Provision was made to keep intact all the Hayes papers and the president's library of over 8,000 volumes during the subsequent growth of the library. A great task of organization followed—assorting, checking, arranging, cataloging, and filing, for the use of scholars and students.

In the museum certain aspects of American history are

THE PRESIDENT'S CARRIAGE



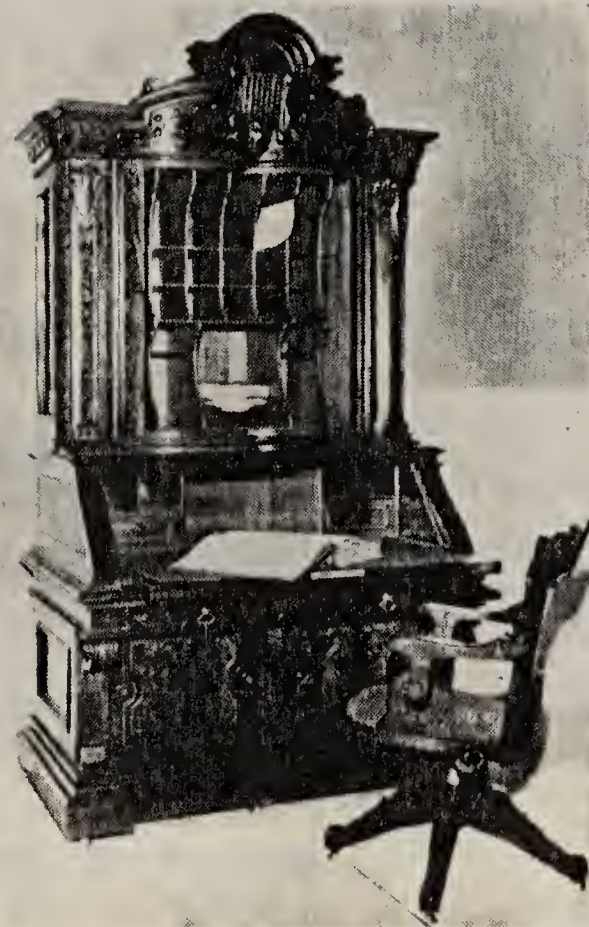
Fellow Citizens:

We have assembled
to repeat the public ceremonial, be-
gun by Washington, observed by all
my predecessors, and now a time honored
custom, which marks the Commence-
ment of a new term of the Presidential
Office. Called to the duties of this
great trust, ~~I must~~ I proceed, in Com-
pliance with usage, to announce some
of the leading principles on the subjects
~~relating~~ ^{that} now chiefly engage the public
attention, by which it is my desire to
be guided in the discharge of those
duties. I shall not ~~undertake~~ ^{resolutely} to
lay down irrevocably ~~principles~~ ^{measures} of
administration but rather to speak
of the motives which should animate
us and to suggest certain ~~important~~
cases to be attended, in accordance with the
our instructions, ~~which are~~ ^{and} essential

DRAFT OF FIRST PAGE OF PRESIDENT HAYES' INAUGURAL ADDRESS

THE LINCOLN DESK

Used in the Cabinet Room of the White House during administrations of all presidents from Abraham Lincoln to Theodore Roosevelt



graphically illustrated. Here may be seen original letters written and signed by all of the presidents of the United States from the time of George Washington to the present; many personal objects which once were intimately associated with Abraham Lincoln, including a pair of his gloves, his slippers, an original handbill of Ford's Theatre for the performance on the night he was assassinated, and a rare old desk which he used. Here are also hundreds of souvenirs of President and Mrs. Hayes, including the military field equipment used by Hayes as a colonel in the Civil War, and many other things associated with the other periods of his life; Mrs. Hayes' wedding dress and several of the gowns she wore as the first lady of the land; the stately old family carriage used by President Hayes in Washington and later in Fremont; a doll's house which belonged to the president's only daughter, Fanny; and hundreds of relics of American Indians. Here are



THE MANUSCRIPTS DEPARTMENT OF THE LIBRARY
Here the Hayes Papers are preserved.

also thousands of items gathered from all parts of the world by Colonel and Mrs. Webb C. Hayes, including a large collection of Chinese curios, a magnificent weapons collection, and many objects collected from India, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and the islands of the South Pacific.

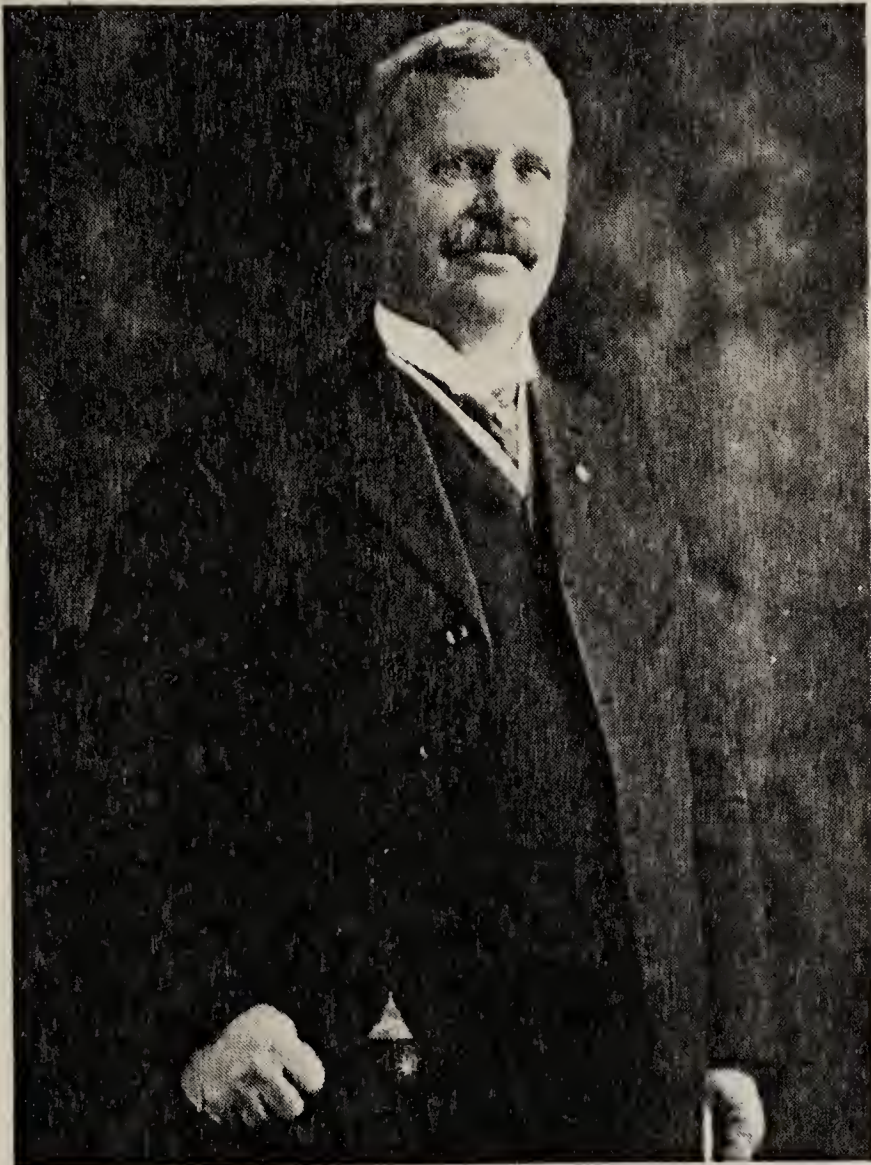
The Hayes Memorial Library is rapidly becoming a research center for the study of American history for the period between the Civil War and the beginning of the twentieth century. Emphasis, of course, continues to be placed on every phase of the life and times of President Hayes and on his special interests and contributions to his period. The library is especially strong on the following subjects: the Civil War; reconstruction following the Civil War; the Spanish-American War; civil service reform; currency; monetary and prison reforms; Ohio history since 1840; Sandusky Valley history;

education, especially in the South; the history of the Negro and of his problems; bibliography; social history; general American biography; the American Indian; and American travel and description.

The library collections have grown steadily since 1916, and continue to grow. There are over 30,000 volumes in the library and many thousands of pamphlets and periodicals; a valuable collection of maps; a large collection of photographs and pictures; a number of important newspapers; and a manuscripts division which contains over 400,000 pieces, of which the larger portion comprise the Hayes Papers. The library has a growing department of microfilm, all of the modern aids to research and writing, and a staff ready to provide the researcher with excellent cooperation. An increasing number of students and writers from all over the country are being attracted to the library to pursue projects in American history.

STUDY AND READING ROOM OF THE LIBRARY
A portion of the stacks is seen in the background.





WEBB COOK HAYES, I
(March 20, 1856-July 26, 1934)
*Founder of the museum and
library*

MARY MILLER HAYES
(April 11, 1856-March 3, 1935)



WEBB COOK HAYES, I, founder of the Hayes Memorial, was born in Cincinnati on March 20, 1856, the second son of Rutherford B. and Lucy Webb Hayes. He attended the public schools of Fremont while his father was governor of Ohio, boarding with his father's uncle, Sardis Birchard; he was a student at Cornell University, 1872-75. Leaving Cornell, he became personal secretary to his father during his third term as Ohio governor. When his father was inaugurated president in 1877, Webb continued to serve as his personal secretary.

At the end of the administration he went to Cleveland where in 1881 he became joint organizer and treasurer of the Whipple Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of hardware fittings. There he also helped to organize the Union Carbide Company, and became its treasurer. He was also an organizer with Myron T. Herrick and others of the National Carbon Company.

Webb Hayes had always taken an interest in military affairs and in 1881 joined the First Cleveland Troop, which became Troop A, Ohio National Guard. When the unit entered the Spanish-American War as a troop in the First Ohio Cavalry, he was given the rank of major. He saw active service in Cuba and Puerto Rico and was wounded at the crossing of the San Juan River on July 1, 1898. As lieutenant colonel, 31st U. S. Volunteer Infantry, he served in putting down the Philippine insurrection on the Island of Mindanao and was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for "distinguished gallantry pushing through the enemy's lines alone on the night of December 4, 1899, from the beach to our

beleaguered force at Vigan, P. I., and returning the following morning to report the condition of affairs to the Navy and get assistance."

In the China Relief Expedition during the Boxer Rebellion, Colonel Hayes was attached to the staff of Major General Adna R. Chaffee in 1900; he was an observer on both sides during the Russo-Japanese War, 1903-4. Subsequently, he saw service on the Mexican border in 1911, 1913, and 1916; was dispatch bearer between the American ambassadors in Paris, London, and Berlin in the early days of World War I; served, 1917-18, with British and French brigades on the Italian front; and was sent on a special mission to General Lyautey in Morocco. In 1918 he became a regional commander of the American Expeditionary Force in France and North Africa.

Retiring from active military service at the close of the war, Colonel Hayes' remaining years were devoted principally to establishing the memorial to his distinguished parents.

On September 30, 1912, Colonel Hayes was married to Mary Otis Miller, daughter of Anson H. and Nancy J. (Otis) Miller, a childhood classmate. Her father had been partner with Sardis Birchard in Fremont's first bank. She was born in Fremont on April 11, 1856, was a graduate of Fremont High School, and attended a finishing school in the East. Following her marriage to Colonel Hayes, she and Colonel Hayes made frequent trips about the world, visiting especially various countries not often visited by Americans.

Mrs. Hayes made many benefactions to Fremont which included a gift of \$100,000 toward the founding of the Memorial Hospital of Sandusky County; the Mary Miller Hayes School of Nursing home; and the donation of the Fremont Women's Club to the Federation of Women's Clubs.

During World War I, Mrs. Hayes was engaged in American Red Cross service in France subsequent to the United States' entry into the war, and later served as librarian-hostess at Aix-le-Bains when Colonel Hayes was a regional commander of the A.E.F.

Colonel Hayes died on July 26, 1934, and Mrs. Hayes followed him in death nearly a year later, on March 3, 1935. Both are buried in Spiegel Grove, near the graves of the president and his wife.



Monument of Vermont granite quarried from his father's farm rising over the graves of President and Mrs. Hayes in Spiegel Grove



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Cover: Drawing by Leon Quear.

Pictures: Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, Division of State Memorials, pp. 4, 22, 31, 33, 39; Taber, San Francisco, 1880, p. 6; Hayes Memorial Library, pp. 8, 9, 16; William Henry Smith Collection, Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, p. 11; Paris, Cincinnati, *top*, and Hayes Memorial Library, *bottom*, p. 13; from a painting by D. Huntington, 1880, p. 19; Brady, Washington, p. 20; Townsend Studios, Fremont, O., pp. 23, 25, 28-30, 34-35; Harry A. Gavitt, Fremont, 1945, p. 24; and Harris & Ewing, Washington, p. 36.

The author also wishes to acknowledge with thanks the aid several persons have given in the compilation and publication of this booklet: Burt L. Tollhurst, supervisor, District II, Division of State Memorials, the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society; Harry Barnard, author, now working on a biography of Rutherford B. Hayes; and the editorial staff of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, James H. Rodabaugh, editor, Henry J. Caren, associate editor, and S. Winifred Smith, assistant editor.

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The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for the year 1900. The information is given in the form of a list of the names of the persons who were granted patents for land in the year 1900. The names are given in alphabetical order, and the number of acres of land granted to each person is given in parentheses. The names are given in the form of a list of the names of the persons who were granted patents for land in the year 1900. The names are given in alphabetical order, and the number of acres of land granted to each person is given in parentheses. The names are given in the form of a list of the names of the persons who were granted patents for land in the year 1900. The names are given in alphabetical order, and the number of acres of land granted to each person is given in parentheses.

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(21)

